





ROUND  
the Soviet  
Union

A HOLIDAY-MAKING ZONE NEAR THE ISSYK-KUL LAKE IS TO HAVE A FOREST, FEATURING APRICOT TREES, OAKS, PLANE TREES AND SOME OTHER RARE SPECIES FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE "MINOR ACADEMY" FOR CHILDREN HAS STARTED ITS SESSION AT THE KHDIS-TAVI VILLAGE IN GEORGIA. At this camp 300 promising boys and girls from school scientific societies will learn about the latest achievements in the humanities and physical sciences. The camp will work throughout the summer.

SYSTEM TESTS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED IN KHARKOV ON THE EIGHTH 500 THOUSAND-KILOWATT TURBINE FOR THE CHERNOBYL NUCLEAR POWER STATION. With the introduction of this turbine the Chernobyl station will become as powerful as the Leningrad one, the most powerful station in the USSR. The Kharkov factory is now expanding its large-scale production of powerful turbines. Work has started on the 1,000,000 kW turbine for the South Ukrainian nuclear power station.

NATURAL BEAUTY SPOTS INCLUDING THE HIGHEST PEAKS OF THE RAMIR MOUNTAINS, RARE CAVES, WATERFALLS AND OLD TREES HAVE BEEN TAKEN UNDER PROTECTION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TAJIK REPUBLIC. Staff members of the Department for Conservation and the Rational Use of Natural Resources, attached to the republican Academy of Sciences, have catalogued and described 110 unique corners of this mountain land. While the work of everyday protection will be carried out by the local Soviets of people's deputies on whose territory these natural objects are situated.

## CITY BEYOND THE ARCTIC CIRCLE

The Kola Peninsula lies between two northern seas—the White and the Barents—and most of it is beyond the Arctic Circle. The peninsula is famous for its arctic—three-fourths of the elements found in the Mendeleev table are mined there—and its fishing potential. Towns are built close to the ore deposits: one of these is Zapolyarny.

Zapolyarny lies some 500 kilometres above the Arctic Circle; the reason for its existence is a copper and nickel deposit in the Pligus Valley.

The Zhdanov dressing combine and the town were built by young volunteers who came here from all over the country. The construction of the town started on May 4, 1950, and the hill on which it was built did not even have one stunted tree. Today Zapolyarny is full of greenery; each spring and at weekends the residents plant trees and lay out lawns and flower-beds.

Standing on the edge of a small plateau outside the town is a steel tower as high as a 20-storey house. Inside it is a super-deep drilling installation designed to obtain as much information as possible about the structure of the local geological section, layer deformities, the thermal regime and other physical conditions. The ultimate aim is to drill as deep as 15 kilometres, and the 11 kilometre mark has already been reached. The well is a plant and a research institute rolled into one, with a staff of 300 workers, scientists and engineers.

Zapolyarny is one of the oldest towns on the Kola Peninsula, but it is still very young by comparison with Teriberka, the oldest village on the peninsula founded by coasters over 300 years ago. Fishing has remained the main business there to this day.

The choir of Teriberka fisherwomen is famous throughout the peninsula because the performers sing the way their grandmothers and great-grandmothers used to do.

Standing on the edge of a small plateau outside the town is a steel tower as high as a



The super-deep well on the Kola Peninsula. ● 70-year-old Antsya Kichigina, one of the founders of the Teriberka folk choir, is no longer with it but she regularly attends rehearsals and is



70-year-old Antsya Kichigina, one of the founders of the Teriberka folk choir, is no longer with it but she regularly attends rehearsals and is

GUARANTEED  
RIGHT TO  
EMPLOYMENT

This year's graduation from Estonia's educational establishments was on all-time high. Yesterday's students and school children account for over 4 per cent of the working population of that Soviet Baltic Republic. However, there were no difficulties in finding jobs for them.

Full employment is ensured by the steady fast rate of development of the economy and its socialist planning, which includes the planned creation of jobs. In the current five-year plan period (1981-1985), for instance, priority is to be given to the expansion of the shale-chemical and electronic industries. An extension in the training of specialists for these branches has therefore been planned.

Unlike the bourgeois constitution (prior to 1940), the constitution of Soviet Estonia guarantees the right to employment. And this right is fully implemented in practice. The training of specialists increased 10-fold in specialized secondary schools and six times in higher educational establishments. All kind of studies from the university to factory re-qualification courses are free.

CLOUDS  
ARE SHELLED  
IN ARMENIA

The Ashtarak District in Armenia has recently acquired an AA gun battery deployed near the village of Arshashen to protect 1,500 hectares of orchards from hail.

Another anti-hail gun battery is being set up in the Ararat Valley. At present the republic has a total of 44 anti-hail posts protecting thousands of hectares of farm land.

Visitors to the museum will also be able to see several masterpieces of Russian wooden architecture brought here from all over our country. Of particular interest is Peter the Great's house built in 1702, near Archangelak, in the north of Russia. The study, the bedroom, the dining-room and other rooms in this house have been restored to their original appearance.

Visitors to the museum will also be able to see several masterpieces of Russian wooden architecture brought here from all over our country. Of particular interest is Peter the Great's house built in 1702, near Archangelak, in the north of Russia. The study, the bedroom, the dining-room and other rooms in this house have been restored to their original appearance.

The oldest wooden monument at Kolomenskoye is the Bratskaya Tower built from larch wood by Russian Cossacks on the Angara River in Siberia in 1652. When work began on the Bratsk hydropower station in the 1950s, all architectural monuments were removed from the area to be flooded, and this is how the tower ended at Kolomenskoye. Another tower at the museum, originally part of the Nikolo-Karelsky Monastery, is one of the rare survivals of north Russian architecture.

Kolomenskoye is also famous for its park and orchards. In the park there are four oaks which are believed to be 800 years old. Also of interest to visitors are the museum's permanent displays of wood carving, tower clocks, architectural ceramics and ancient icons. Recently a temporary exhibition "Moscow and the Country Estates Outside Moscow in Drawings of the 17th-19th Centuries" has opened at Kolomenskoye.

THE TELEVISION AND THE CLASSICS

Classic literature, both domestic and foreign, and literary programmes form a constant part of our television viewing, writes the MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA newspaper. Such programmes inspire one to read again works by Pushkin, Gogol, Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, Chekhov and compare one's own impression of these masterpieces with the screen version. What we are shown on television is not a copy or a replacement of the original, but the interpretation of a classic as seen through the eyes of TV producers.

Television always tries to provide a novel interpretation of a classic and thus to prove once again the work's immortality. One can agree or disagree with the way Pechorin is played in *Analyst Elts*' production, or with the TV version of "The Cherry Orchard" shown under the title "Fantasy". One may be surprised to learn that Mozzart deliberately made up his mind to commit suicide in order to convince Salieri that he was wrong, but one cannot reject such TV interpretations of classics as being trivial or uninteresting or as causing no discussion.

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

## GOOD OUTLOOK FOR ROBOT ENGINEERING.

About two hundred robots have been designed in the Soviet Union, some 40 of which have passed state tests and have been recommended for large-scale production, writes SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRYIA.

This year twice as many robots as last year will be manufactured by Soviet industry. New models of robots are on the drawing boards for the majority of the existing robots have been designed for the needs of the engineering industry, but other industries badly need them too. Industrial facilities for building robots, robot complexes and spare parts have been specified.

It is believed that robots will bring in a net profit of 420 million rubles over the next five years. The rate of idle time ratio for various equipment will be improved by 50 per cent thanks to the use of robots. Labour productivity will go up by two to threefold. The use of robots also means better labour conditions, a lower industrial accident rate and over 70 thousand jobs will be saved. This will make labour available to other industries.

## HOLIDAY-MAKING FACILITIES ON THE INCREASE

The development of sanatoriums and holiday-homes forms an integral part of the Soviet Union's programme for social services. Ivan Korzov, Chairman of the Central Administration for the Management of Trade Union Health Resorts, writes in IZVESTIA.

We already have more than 13,000 sanatoriums, holiday-homes, pensions, factory sanatoriums, specializing in disease prevention, and rest colonies in the Soviet Union. These are run by trade unions, ministries and various institutions.

The share of people employed in production, science and management continues to drop. The amount of people employed in industry, for example, went down

from 27.8 per cent in 1975 to 26.5 in 1979. There has been a tendency towards stabilization in the figures for those employed in science and scientific services within the city limits. While there has been a slight increase in the amount of people working in the medical services (from 5.0 to 5.2 per cent) and in education (from 5.2 to 5.5 per cent).

In its provision of services and of housing (16.2 sq metres of floorspace per person), the city has approached the norms envisaged by the Master Plan. At present almost 80 per cent of the city population lives in separate modern flats. At the same time, the Moscow City Soviet is working on the important economic and social problem of developing still further the construction of housing estates as self-contained units. The standards of non-productive services in the capital remain comparatively high.

SOME MOSCOW STATISTICS

Moscow is a major economic centre. By virtue of the scale of its output and the level of development achieved in certain branches of its industry, it competes successfully with some of the Union republics, thus states an article in the VOPROSY EKONOMIKI magazine. Industry, science and establishments of higher education (more than 50 per cent of Moscow's population is employed in the latter field) play a leading role in the capital's economy. These spheres of its labour activity have an enormous influence on the national economy as a whole. At the same time they determine the quantitative and qualitative changes taking place in the formation of labour resources.

In the course of the past decade the population of Moscow has grown by one million people (at present it totals 8,000,000). The growth is mainly due to migration. This is far greater than envisaged by the Master Plan for Moscow and leads to complications in the fulfilment of the development programme for the city. Moscow takes first place among our cities in terms of the density of its population which has now reached 8.8 thousand people per sq km. The equivalent figures for our other big cities are as follows: Odessa—7.6, Tashkent 7.0, Leningrad 6.5, Kiev 2.7, and Vilnius 1.8 (thousand per square kilometre).

The share of people employed in production, science and management continues to drop. The amount of people employed in industry, for example, went down

FOREIGN  
STUDENTS' SUMMER

An international detachment of students from the Peoples' Friendship University, where youths and girls from over 100 Asian, African and Latin American countries are enrolled, arrived at the construction site of the Baikal-Amur Railway. The detachment includes many young people from the Congo, Cameroon, Madagascar and other African countries. Robert Todjo, from Malawi, told a TASS correspondent that work in the detachment unified people of various nationalities, helped the youth to get to know each other better and to see something of the romantic Siberian territory.

Many students from the Luhansk University are working

on other projects of the country: some volunteered for collective farms in Kazakhstan and Moldavia or for the construction of new power plants and railways. In addition to the grants the students earn wages according to their qualification. For this purpose they studied courses in various building trades last winter.

After working at the projects, the students will enjoy their holidays. For them free package tours have been organized to 30 Soviet towns. They can also get accommodation in rest homes on the Black Sea coast, near Leningrad or Moscow, and in Moldavia. Students pay only a quarter of the cost of the voucher to a rest home, while the university covers the rest.



This BELAZ-12-7521 automatic dump truck, which can carry up to 180 tonnes of cargo, is being put through its paces at the Dneprovsk mining and processing combine named after the 50th anniversary of the USSR. All the latest achievements in Soviet technology have been incorporated in the new truck and its pneumatic and hydro systems make it much easier to operate.

Observations have shown that in high altitudes the human organism becomes more resistant to oxygen deficiency and thereby develops resistance to the further progress of atherosclerosis and possible serious complications, for instance, myocardial infarction.

WATER INSTEAD  
OF KEROSENE

A highly-effective coolant-lubricant for the final machining of parts has been devised by scientists specializing in chemistry of additives at the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences.

The oldest wooden monument at Kolomenskoye is the Bratskaya Tower built from larch wood by Russian Cossacks on the Angara River in Siberia in 1652. When work began on the Bratsk hydropower station in the 1950s, all architectural monuments were removed from the area to be flooded, and this is how the tower ended at Kolomenskoye. Another tower at the museum, originally part of the Nikolo-Karelsky Monastery, is one of the rare survivals of north Russian architecture.

Kolomenskoye is also famous for its park and orchards. In the park there are four oaks which are believed to be 800 years old. Also of interest to visitors are the museum's permanent displays of wood carving, tower clocks, architectural ceramics and ancient icons. Recently a temporary exhibition "Moscow and the Country Estates Outside Moscow in Drawings of the 17th-19th Centuries" has opened at Kolomenskoye.

THE SEA HAS BECOME CLEANER

Environment control specialists in Odessa report that over the past decade pollution in the Black Sea ports has been reduced by almost forty times.

This encouraging result is due to a series of technical measures which have been introduced to protect the sea from pollution. Purification installations, which process water discharged by ships and floating collectors, have been built in the ports. The environmental patrol vessel "Svetlomor", and oil and garbage collectors also keep steady vigil.

In short, the Soviet economy, which has been free from crises, slumps and production downturns throughout the whole period covered by its five-year plans, is going from strength to strength, ensuring a continuous improvement in the material and cultural standards of its people. Throughout the 50 years of its existence unemployment has never plagued the USSR. In the first six months of this year than in the same period for last year.

In 1981 the Kama auto works (KamAZ) producing large auto trucks started operating at full capacity; new power units came into service at hydrothermal and nuclear power stations, and many new livestock and poultry farms were built.

In short, the Soviet economy, which has been free from crises, slumps and production downturns throughout the whole period covered by its five-year plans, is going from strength to strength, ensuring a continuous improvement in the material and cultural standards of its people. Throughout the 50 years of its existence unemployment has never plagued the USSR. In the first six months of this year than in the same period for last year.

The share of people employed in production, science and management continues to drop. The amount of people employed in industry, for example, went down

## VIEWPOINT

SOVIET  
ECONOMY—RESULTS  
OF THE FIRST  
SIX MONTHS

LEONID UMANSKY, Head of the Statistical Information Department of the USSR Central Statistical Board, Candidate of Science (Economy), comments on the results of the implementation of the USSR state plan for economic and social development.

Onward movement should be a short way of characterizing the development of all major industries over the first six months of 1981—first half year of the new 11th five-year plan period (1981-1985). The increase of industrial production over that for the first half year of 1980 is 3.4 per cent; the equivalent figures for individual industries are as follows: more than 6 per cent in the chemical and petrochemical industries; 6 per cent in engineering and metal-working; and 6 per cent in production of consumer goods and household appliances and

According to initial figures the area of land sown with crops in 1981 totaled 214,700,000 hectares, as compared, say, with the total of 150,600,000 hectares for 1940. This increase was achieved as the result of tremendous efforts in bringing under cultivation the virgin lands in the East of the USSR. Irrigation and land improvement work are being carried out throughout the country. The current goal is to boost cattle breeding, and this is why great

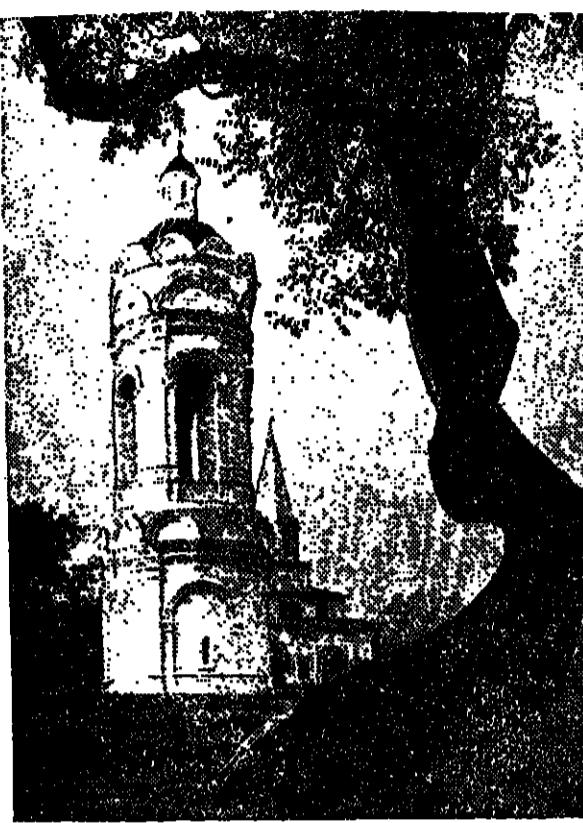
importance is attached to fodder crops which cover a total of 64,800,000 hectares. More fodder has been stocked in the first six months of this year than in the same period for last year.

In 1981 the Kama auto works (KamAZ) producing large auto trucks started operating at full capacity; new power units came into service at hydrothermal and nuclear power stations, and many new livestock and poultry farms were built.

In short, the Soviet economy, which has been free from crises, slumps and production downturns throughout the whole period covered by its five-year plans, is going from strength to strength, ensuring a continuous improvement in the material and cultural standards of its people. Throughout the 50 years of its existence unemployment has never plagued the USSR. In the first six months of this year than in the same period for last year.

The share of people employed in production, science and management continues to drop. The amount of people employed in industry, for example, went down

## Places to visit



## KOLOMENSKOYE

Kolomenskoye is a favourite spot with visitors to Moscow. The history of this village built on the steep bank of the Moskva River is inseparably linked with the history of Moscow. Village records go back to the 13th century; in the 17th century Kolomenskoye became the tsar's country residence. Present day Kolomenskoye is a museum-preserve featuring quite a few monuments of early Russian architecture. These include the St George's Bell Tower (photo), the Church of the Ascension, the Church of John the Baptist—all built in the 16th century.

Successful treatment of cardiovascular and other disorders is now conducted at the climatic treatment department in Jermuk, which lies over 2,000 metres above sea level in the Caucasian Mountains. In the past few years the latest achievements in Soviet technology have been incorporated in the new truck and its pneumatic and hydro systems make it much easier to operate.

Observations have shown that in high altitudes the human organism becomes more resistant to oxygen deficiency and thereby develops resistance to the further progress of atherosclerosis and possible serious complications, for instance, myocardial infarction.

Our investigations have shown that the use of the new coolant-lubricant on a water base considerably improves the working

conditions of lathe operations, K. Sadykhov, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR, and leader of the team responsible for the innovation, told a TASS correspondent. The exclusion of the use of kerosene has helped eliminate the question of fire hazard and the toxicity of such liquids; it has raised the accuracy of machining steel and cast iron parts as well as the productivity of this process. Moreover the working life of cutting tools has been more than doubled.

The waste products of oil refining, specifically sludge which formerly had to be dumped are added to the water solution and used as basic components in the process.

The oldest wooden monument at Kolomenskoye is the Bratskaya Tower built from larch wood by Russian Cossacks on the Angara River in Siberia in 1652. When work began on the Bratsk hydropower station in the 1950s, all architectural monuments were removed from the area to be flooded, and this is how the tower ended at Kolomenskoye. Another tower at the museum, originally part of the Nikolo-Karelsky Monastery, is one of the rare survivals of north Russian architecture.

Kolomenskoye is also famous for its park and orchards. In the park there are four oaks which are believed to be 800 years old. Also of interest to visitors are the museum's permanent displays of wood carving, tower clocks, architectural ceramics and ancient icons. Recently a temporary exhibition "Moscow and the Country Estates Outside Moscow in Drawings

## ENTERTAINMENT

### 35 masterpieces go abroad

The exhibition of 35 masterpieces from the Leningrad Hermitage and the Moscow Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, being held in Vienna's Museum of Art History, is arousing wide interest from the Austrian public. On view are paintings by the French artists Poussin and Lorrain; some little known works by Rubens and several paintings by Van Dyck and Caravaggio.

The exhibition, at which all the chief artistic trends of the 17th century are represented, will remain open till the end of August.

### USSR AND VIETNAM TO RAISE ARTISTIC CONTACTS

The USSR and Vietnam have signed in Moscow an agreement for cultural and scientific cooperation for the period of 1981-1985 envisaging first ever large comprehensive projects like Days of Soviet Culture in Vietnam and Days of Vietnamese Culture in the Soviet Union. The Russian folk instrument Orchesita, a dance ensemble, the Leningrad May Theatre company, and groups of ballet dancers will visit Vietnam. There will also be exhibitions, "The Art of Young Soviet Painter", "Moscow—Capital of the USSR" and others, while the USSR will play host to Vietnamese musicians, deminers and variety artists.

### THE KUIBYSHEV OPERA AND BALLET THEATRE VISITS MOSCOW

The operas "Love for Love", "Macbeth", "The Dramatic Symphony", "Porgy and Bess" and "Maria Stuart" form part of the repertoire that the Kuibyshev Opera and Ballet Theatre has brought to Moscow.

Apart from "Porgy and Bess", an opera by George Gershwin well-known to Moscovites, the Kuibyshev theatre is performing some works which have never before been presented in the Soviet Capital. For instance, Moscovites will have a chance to listen to a performance of Verdi's "Macbeth" to be sung in Russian for the first time ever in the Soviet Union. It will also be the first time that the ballet "Romeo and Juliet", to music by Hector Berlioz, is to be performed in this country.

It was in cooperation with the Kuibyshev theatre that composer Sergei Slonimsky wrote his opera, "Maria Stuart", also presented in Moscow for the first time.

Another production from Kuibyshev is a choreographic and musical arrangement of Tikhon Khrennikov's ballet, "Love for Love". Those who are already acquainted with the Bolshoi's production of this ballet, which is based on Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing", will be in for a surprise.

### FACTS and EVENTS

Festivals. The Heritage song and dance amateur group from the Byelorussian town of Molodchno has brought a repertoire of old Byelorussian songs and dances for the current International Danube Folk festival in Budapest.

Circus. Copenhagen TV has shown a programme about the Soviet circus, highlighting a recent tour of Denmark by 23 Soviet circus artists from Moscow. The local press called them the

## THE WINNERS OF THE 12th MOSCOW FILM FESTIVAL



Writer Anatoly Alexin, chairman of the Jury for children's films, presents a gold medal to Soviet director Viktor Gerasimov (left) for his film "Black Hen" or "Underground Dwellers". Film-makers from El Salvador who won a gold medal for their short, "El Salvador: People to the Power".



Karl Merkatz ("Bockerei", Austria) and Tito Junco ("Border Guards", Cuba) won the awards for the best male performances. Maya Almedova, from Turkmenia, winner of the award for the best female performance.

(Continued from page 1)

The gold awards for the best shorts went to "El Salvador: People to the Power" shot by film-makers of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, and the Kampuchean film "What Is Your Name?"

The Soviet children's film, "Black Hen or Underground Dwellers", also won a gold prize.

"Wizards of the arena" and stressed their "unmatched" skills.

Competition. Paata Burchuladze, soloist of the Z. Palashvili Opera and Ballet Theatre from Tbilisi, was awarded a second prize at an international "Verdi Voices" contest of young singers, which has been an annual fixture in the town of Busseto, Verdi's birthplace, since 1960.

House-museum of Georgian actress

A memorial house-museum has been opened in Gurzufi, the home village of outstanding Georgian film actress Nato Vachnadze.

Nato Vachnadze has rediscovered Georgia for us as it were. It takes a talented artist, a poet and a person with a pure soul to be able to make that, said film director Sergei Gerasimov opening the museum's exhibition, tracing the life and work of an actress whose art was closely linked with her native Georgia and the national cinema. Her charming female characters have made cinematic history in this country and brought her universal acclaim.

Her sons, noted film directors Rider and Georgi Shengelaya, are now following in her footsteps.

## WHAT'S ON!

July 25-27

### THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Guest performances of the Naval Bolshoi Opera and Ballet Theatre from the Uzbek SSR. 25—Puccini, "Tosca" (opera); 26 (mat) — Ashraf, "Love and Sword" (ballet); 26 (eve) — Petrov, "Creation" (ballet); 27 — Verdi, "Don Carlos" (opera).

Stanslavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 25, 27 — Tchaikovsky, "Snow Maiden" (ballet); 26 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 26 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

Rosnya Central Concert Hall (1, Moskovskaya Embankment). 26 — Variety group with Dida Dragan (Romania) taking part.

### FILMS

Opera! The art of peace (a two-part Muslim production). The exciting story of the Moscow Olympic 80. Cinema: "Zvezdochka" (14 Pro-

## BUSINESS

### AMERICAN FIRM SPECIALIZING IN TRADE WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

Recently Dimes Group, Inc., USA, has held a seminar at Moscow's Sovinform office on measurements of the toxicity of gases in the oil, gas, chemical and iron-and-steel industries. Soviet specialists were also able to familiarize themselves with some measurement instruments.

Since the start of the year we have held four seminars in Moscow and are planning to hold at least another four, said the firm's vice-president Charles Rudd. Over the five years that we have been doing business with the USSR, our trade has jumped tenfold. According to preliminary estimates, our trade this year will surpass last year's level. The Dimes Group, Inc. represents the interests of around 150 American firms on the Soviet market, Rudd said in conclusion.

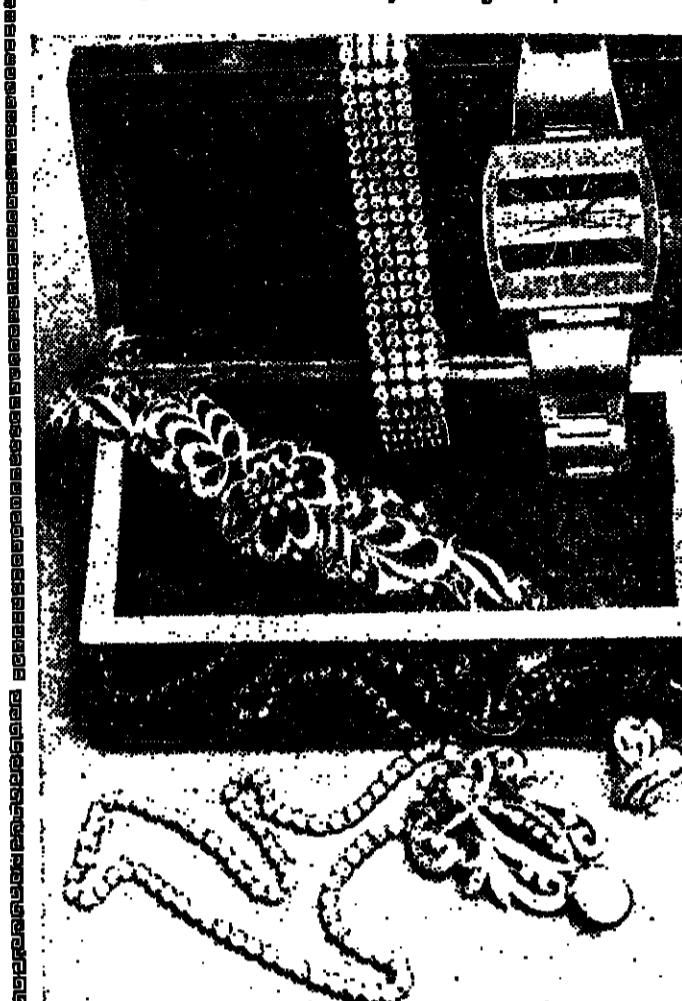
### Contacts and contracts

○ N. Palilichev, Soviet Minister for Foreign Trade, and M. Schimberni, President of Montedison S.p.A. Italy have met in Moscow to discuss plans for more business between the USSR and the Italian company.

○ The Boltenburg shipyards in the GDR have launched the new M/S "Alexander Griboyedov" built for the Soviet Union.

○ Angola and the USSR have signed a protocol in Luanda on bilateral cooperation for 1981-1985 in culture and technology. Under the terms of the protocol the USSR will help Angola train personnel and there will be more contacts between cultural unions and the mass media.

**The Information and  
Commercial Centre of  
VIO 'Soyuzzagrifor'**



Invites you to an impressive display of diamonds, gold and silver jewellery with precious and semi-precious stones. Items made of amber and watches and coins with Olympic symbols. The world-famous Yakut diamonds. Jewellery that conform to the most fastidious tastes and the large assortment of watches and clocks are bound to capture your interest.

You can buy the things you like or order them, paying in hard currency, and, if desired, skilled specialists will give you the necessary consultations. The items bought at the Centre may be taken out of the USSR on top of the normal customs quota.

For all information, and to fix the time most convenient for you to visit the Centre, Dial 280-47-06.

Our address: 30 Gorkholsky Pereulok.

### VISCORA SYMPOSIUM- EXHIBITION IN MOSCOW

V/O Soyuza pushchini, has commissioned the French firm Viscora to supply more than 100 tonnes of artificial materials for the Soviet construction industry in 1981. This was announced by Bernard Thery, the firm's president, in an interview with our correspondent. Thery also said that Viscora was negotiating with its Soviet partners over the delivery of a high-speed automatic machine for packing sausages. A contract to this effect was signed during the recent symposium-exhibition, organized by Viscora at the offices of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce.

Apart from hearing reports on the latest products and processes produced by Viscora, representatives of Soviet organizations visiting the exhibition were shown samples of Viscora-made sausage rind.

Bernard Thery says that Viscora has maintained business contacts with Soyuza pushchini since 1963. Over this period the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries have become an important market for Viscora, taking some 10 per cent of its exports.

### FISHERMEN FOR BROADER COOPERATION

The joint Soviet-Cuban Commission on Fishing has held its 12th session in Jurmala (Latvia), at which joint fishing in the Atlantic, research and other matters of cooperation were discussed.

The material and technical aid provided by the Soviet Union has become one of the decisive

factors in the development of Cuba's fishing industry. The USSR has provided Cuba with big fishing vessels, has trained Cubans in the arts of industrial fishing; has helped build a fishing port and dock at Havana and has assisted in the establishment of research in this field.

Joint Soviet-Cuban Commission on Fishing has held its 12th session in Jurmala (Latvia), at which joint fishing in the Atlantic, research and other matters of cooperation were discussed.

The material and technical aid provided by the Soviet Union has become one of the decisive

factors in the development of Cuba's fishing industry. The USSR has provided Cuba with big fishing vessels, has trained Cubans in the arts of industrial fishing; has helped build a fishing port and dock at Havana and has assisted in the establishment of research in this field.

The material and technical aid provided by the Soviet Union has become one of the decisive

factors in the development of Cuba's fishing industry. The USSR has provided Cuba with big fishing vessels, has trained Cubans in the arts of industrial fishing; has helped build a fishing port and dock at Havana and has assisted in the establishment of research in this field.

The material and technical aid provided by the Soviet Union has become one of the decisive

factors in the development of Cuba's fishing industry. The USSR has provided Cuba with big fishing vessels, has trained Cubans in the arts of industrial fishing; has helped build a fishing port and dock at Havana and has assisted in the establishment of research in this field.

The material and technical aid provided by the Soviet Union has become one of the decisive

factors in the development of Cuba's fishing industry. The USSR has provided Cuba with big fishing vessels, has trained Cubans in the arts of industrial fishing; has helped build a fishing port and dock at Havana and has assisted in the establishment of research in this field.

The material and technical aid provided by the Soviet Union has become one of the decisive

factors in the development of Cuba's fishing industry. The USSR has provided Cuba with big fishing vessels, has trained Cubans in the arts of industrial fishing; has helped build a fishing port and dock at Havana and has assisted in the establishment of research in this field.

The material and technical aid provided by the Soviet Union has become one of the decisive

factors in the development of Cuba's fishing industry. The USSR has provided Cuba with big fishing vessels, has trained Cubans in the arts of industrial fishing; has helped build a fishing port and dock at Havana and has assisted in the establishment of research in this field.

The material and technical aid provided by the Soviet Union has become one of the decisive

factors in the development of Cuba's fishing industry. The USSR has provided Cuba with big fishing vessels, has trained Cubans in the arts of industrial fishing; has helped build a fishing port and dock at Havana and has assisted in the establishment of research in this field.

The material and technical aid provided by the Soviet Union has become one of the decisive

factors in the development of Cuba's fishing industry. The USSR has provided Cuba with big fishing vessels, has trained Cubans in the arts of industrial fishing; has helped build a fishing port and dock at Havana and has assisted in the establishment of research in this field.

The material and technical aid provided by the Soviet Union has become one of the decisive

factors in the development of Cuba's fishing industry. The USSR has provided Cuba with big fishing vessels, has trained Cubans in the arts of industrial fishing; has helped build a fishing port and dock at Havana and has assisted in the establishment of research in this field.

The material and technical aid provided by the Soviet Union has become one of the decisive

factors in the development of Cuba's fishing industry. The USSR has provided Cuba with big fishing vessels, has trained Cubans in the arts of industrial fishing; has helped build a fishing port and dock at Havana and has assisted in the establishment of research in this field.

The material and technical aid provided by the Soviet Union has become one of the decisive

factors in the development of Cuba's fishing industry. The USSR has provided Cuba with big fishing vessels, has trained Cubans in the arts of industrial fishing; has helped build a fishing port and dock at Havana and has assisted in the establishment of research in this field.

The material and technical aid provided by the Soviet Union has become one of the decisive

factors in the development of Cuba's fishing industry. The USSR has provided Cuba with big fishing vessels, has trained Cubans in the arts of industrial fishing; has helped build a fishing port and dock at Havana and has assisted in the establishment of research in this field.

The material and technical aid provided by the Soviet Union has become one of the decisive

factors in the development of Cuba's fishing industry. The USSR has provided Cuba with big fishing vessels, has trained Cubans in the arts of industrial fishing; has helped build a fishing port and dock at Havana and has assisted in the establishment of research in this field.

The material and technical aid provided by the Soviet Union has become one of the decisive

factors in the development of Cuba's fishing industry. The USSR has provided Cuba with big fishing vessels, has trained Cubans in the arts of industrial fishing; has helped build a fishing port and dock at Havana and has assisted in the establishment of research in this field.

The material and technical aid provided by the Soviet Union has become one of the decisive

factors in the development of Cuba's fishing industry. The USSR has provided Cuba with big fishing vessels, has trained Cubans in the arts of industrial fishing; has helped build a fishing port and dock at Havana and has assisted in the establishment of research in this field.

The material and technical aid provided by the Soviet Union has become one of the decisive

factors in the development of Cuba's fishing industry. The USSR has provided Cuba with big fishing vessels, has trained Cubans in the arts of industrial fishing; has helped build a fishing port and dock at Havana and has assisted in the establishment of research in this field.

The material and technical aid provided by the Soviet Union has become one of the decisive

factors in the development of Cuba's fishing industry. The USSR has provided Cuba with big fishing vessels, has trained Cubans in the arts of industrial fishing; has helped build a fishing port and dock at Havana and has assisted in the establishment of research in this field.

The material and technical aid provided by the Soviet Union has become one of the decisive

factors in the development of Cuba's fishing industry. The USSR has provided Cuba with big fishing vessels, has trained Cubans in the arts of industrial fishing; has helped build a fishing port and dock at Havana and has assisted in the establishment of research in this field.

The material and technical aid provided by the Soviet Union has become one of the decisive

factors in the development of Cuba's fishing industry. The USSR has provided Cuba with big fishing vessels, has trained Cubans in the arts of industrial fishing; has helped build a fishing port and dock at Havana and has assisted in the establishment of research in this field.

The material and technical aid provided by the Soviet Union has become one of the decisive

factors in the development of Cuba's fishing industry. The USSR has provided Cuba with big fishing vessels, has trained Cubans in the arts of industrial fishing; has helped build a fishing port and dock at Havana and has assisted in the establishment of research in this field.

The material and technical aid provided by the Soviet Union has become one of the decisive

factors in the development of Cuba's fishing industry. The USSR has provided Cuba with big fishing vessels, has trained Cubans in the arts of industrial fishing; has helped build a fishing port and dock at Havana and has assisted in the establishment of research in this field.

The material and technical aid provided by the Soviet Union has become one of the decisive

factors in the development of Cuba's fishing industry. The USSR has provided Cuba with big fishing vessels, has trained Cubans in the arts of industrial fishing; has helped build a fishing port and dock at Havana and has assisted in the establishment of research in this field.

The material and technical aid provided by the Soviet Union has become one of the decisive

factors in the development of Cuba's fishing industry. The USSR has provided Cuba with big fishing vessels, has trained Cubans in the arts of industrial fishing; has helped build a fishing port and dock at Havana and has assisted in the establishment of research in this field.

The material and technical aid provided by the Soviet Union has become one of the decisive

factors in the development of Cuba's fishing industry. The USSR has provided Cuba with big fishing vessels, has trained Cubans in the arts of industrial fishing; has helped build a fishing port and dock at Havana and has assisted in the establishment of research in this field.

The material and technical aid provided by the Soviet Union has become one of the decisive

factors in the development of Cuba's fishing industry. The USSR has provided Cuba with big fishing vessels, has trained Cubans in the arts of industrial fishing; has helped build a fishing port and dock at Havana and has assisted in the establishment of research in this field.

The material and technical aid provided by the Soviet Union has become